FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1838. [NO. 1084]

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance; $3
during the year of subscription; or
at the end of the year.

RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged

ers to the Editor must be post paid.

T ELIZA, at Auction.

rsday the 15th March, at 12 o'clock, M.
e sold before our Door, at Public Auc
at ELIZA, together with a good sup-
saulins, some Poles and Oars, and good
s belonging to her: This Boat has been
st up for immediate use, and is now
cargo. Persons interested, are request-
the Boat and examine the Furniture
mmed, when all necessary information
nished.
THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
. 1838. 83 2w

EGROES Wanted.

dersigned wishes to employ twenty a
dred Negro Men, for whom the highest
be paid. They will be well fed, cloth-
n my absence, reference may be made
addill, Jr.
ABRAM BAKER.
, 1838. 83 tf

ted States Muskets.

RS having in their pos-session Muskets
ging to the United States, procured
neal in this town, (except the mem-
Independent Company) are required
them to the subscriber at Archibald M.
's Store, without delay; the undersigned
n duly authorized to receive them.
FRED'K MOORE.
ville, March 3. 83 2w.

Received and for Sale,

rces best Rotten PLASTER PARIS,
manure. All who want rich land will
call on the subscriber for this excellent
and apply it on their land, as rich land
s to yield a plentiful harvest. I hope
rience has long since shown the farmer
here is the cheapest and best manure.
Low for Cash. Call three doors South
Square.
J E. PATTERSON.
ville, Feb 23, 1838: 83 3w

Absconded

the Subscriber, on the 21st of this inst.,
lented Apprentice to the Gig and Wag-
Business, by the name of JETHRO
about 18 years old. A reward of ONE
be paid for delivery of said Appren-
thanks returned. I hereby forewarn
from employing, trading with, or har-
d Boy, under the penalty prescribed
olation.
S. R. IRELAND.
n County, N. C., Feb 27, 1838.—83 3t.

RANAWAY,

he Subscriber, on the 20th of February
mulatto Girl, Slave, named SARAH, a-
ears of age. She was at Hugh McKay's,
Rocky Ford, on Saturday last, making
the *Lockalier Settlement*, in Robeson
I forewarn all persons from harbouring
ing said Girl, under the penalty of the
ll give a liberal reward for her, if deliv-
e or lodged in Jail, so that I get her a-
JNO R. BUIE.
aurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C.
rch 5, 1838 83 tf.

$50 REWARD.

WAY from the plantation of the subscri-
n Onslow county, on Saturday night, the
uary last, a Negro Man, named ADAM,
t twenty-five years, of very black com-
bout five feet nine or ten inches high.
vacancy in his front teeth, both above
, as if a tooth had been extracted. But
e never had a tooth where there seems
o missing. Said Negro was raised in
or Duplin county, perhaps partly in
e says he has acquaintances in Cum-
unty, and that he has at some previous
a runaway, and was feel in Fayetteville,
o by the name of Willis, who at that
ged to a hotel. He will no doubt be
bout in Cumberland, Sampson, and Du-
ties. I will give the above reward for
ension and confinement in jail, so that
I purchased Adam of Mrs. Julia A.
how of Wayne county, and formerly of

rson apprehending said negro will please
me at French's Mills, Onslow county,
DANIEL L. RUSSEL.
, February 7th, 1838 81-6w.

Irish Potatoes.

ARRELS Irish POTATOES, for eating,
do yellow do do do planting.
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
ry 17, 1838. 76 2m.

Hhds SUGAR,
bags COFFEE,
boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of su-
perior quality, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
ry 2, 1838. 74-3t.

A Wagon for sale.

HT three horse WAGON, entirely new,
ready for the road, with a bow frame,
C. J. ORRELL.
y 1, 1838. 74tf

Saw Mill Owners.

L attend to the sale of Lumber in this
Having been engaged in the business
eight years past, I am under the impres-
acquaintance with this and foreign m
as to enable me to dispose of Lum
al advantage. Where Lumber is direc
arfied, the usual charge of Wharfage wi
Fair advances made when wished
O. G PARSLEY.
ington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837 65tf

Revised Statutes.

Revised Statutes of North Carolina, pub
d by order of the Legislature, may be
e Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume
5, for the 2d, $4; for both together $9
E. J. HALE.
ary 20.

Irish Potatoes.

BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by
H. LEETE.
ary 20. 81tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.
H. LEETE.
October 30. 1837. 65tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

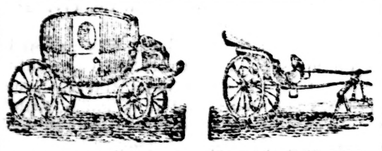
THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**
Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.
Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.
B. BEACH.
November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given.
B. BEACH.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES,
Large and small BAROUCHES,
for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.
October 3, 1837 61tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
JOHNSON & MARTIN.
October 17, 1837. 63tf

JOHN McLAURIN KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of
SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are
850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about
315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.
April 3, 1837 35tf

Notice.

I WISH to employ a young man of steady habits to attend to a Dry Goods and Grocery store.
H PATTERSON.
Parnassus, S. C Feb'y 9, 1838. 80tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.
E. J. HALE.
December 26.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by
J. [illegible]SON.
February 21, 1838.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 33, Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,

OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.
New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78 11w

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 24.

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's, in Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of Drafts, &c. &c, as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.
A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.
January 24, 1838 76-3m.

The N C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Carolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Wilkesborough
J. C.

Wanted Immediately,

A JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKER and a CHAIR MAKER, to whom I will give as good wages as can be had any where. By the job or otherwise.
Letters addressed to me will be attended to.
C. H. DEJERNATT.
Greensborough, N C. Feb, 1838 82-3t

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.
E. J. HALE.
December 19. tf

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,
For sale by
JOHN McARN.

Wrapping Paper.
100 Reams for sale low by
E J. HALE.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the correspondent of the Louisville Journal, "*Amelia.*" We need say nothing in their praise, as their best eulogy will be found in the heart of the reader.

THE DYING GIRL.

The fitful breeze, that, through the sultry day,
Had fanned the fainting blossoms with its breath,
Stole through the open casement where there lay
A pale young girl upon the couch of death;
Her glance was fixed upon the moon, that rolled
Through blue and straight in the vaulted sky,
As if she knew her fleeting hours were told
And wished to take one lingering look and die.

Beside that humble couch there droop'd one form,
The gentle mother of the dying one,
For grief had bowed her spirit, as the storm
Bends the soft rose upon its emerald throne;
There lay her child, the beautiful, the young,
The breath just sighing on her lip of snow,
And her soft ringlets, all disheveled, flung
Back from the whiteness of her deathly brow.

Sadly she bent above her, though her look
Was tearless as she sought her daughter's eye,
Yet her lip quivered like a bright leaf, shook
By the strong tempest, as it sweeps the sky;
Daughter, she murmured, and the maiden turned
Unto her mother's face her mournful glance,
In which life's flickering taper wildly burned,
For she was startled as if from a trance.

And at that voice so thrilling to the ear
A thousand tender thoughts her heart opprest.
'Till to her blue eye tear-drop followed tear,
And the white linen heaved above her breast;
About her mother's neck she softly threw
Her pale thin arms, and, nestling her young head
Within her sheltering bosom, dashed the dew
From her soft cheek, and in low accents said—

Mother, my hour is come,
The wing of death is o'er me, for my brow
Is damp and chill—sweet mother, I must go
Down to the silent tomb.

Yet not for this I grieve,
It is to think that I am leaving thee
Poor and unfriended—mother thou wilt be
Alone at morn and eve.

And through the long, long day,
Thou'lt sit with breaking heart above thy task,
Earning thy daily bread, while others bask
In fortune's sunny ray.

For on thy heart will press
A thousand memories of thy buried child,
And thou wilt pour thy weepings long and wild
In utter loneliness.

And in the time of sleep
Thou'lt turn to kiss me as thou oft hast done,
But memory will whisper 'she is gone,'
And thou wilt wake and weep.

Before my father died,
We dwelt beneath our own bright stately halls,
Round which blue streams and silver fountain falls
Were seen to glide.

There on the evening breeze,
In summer-time no harsher sound was heard,
Than the low flutter of some singing bird,
Startled among the trees.

And there beside our hearth
Thou'st often knelt, and offered up to God,
My infant spirit pure as snow untrod,
And free from taint of earth.

But now how changed thy lot—
Strangers are dwelling in our once bright home,
Whilst thou are pent within this close, dark room,
Unaided and forgot.

I have been like a spell,
Binding thee unto earth—but death has prest
His cold and heavy hand upon my breast—
Mother, I go—farewell!

Slowly her arms unwound their wreathing clasp,
Around her mother's neck, and her fair head
Fell heavy back, while a low lengthened gasp
Stirred her cold marble bosom—she was dead!
Silent that mother gazed, the mighty flood
Of grief within her heart she strove to hide,
For it seemed sin to weep, while thus she stood
Above the holy dead, the sanctified.

It was no time to mourn, for she had yet
A bitter mournful duty to fulfill,
To press the eye-lids o'er the blue orbs set,
To close the sweet lips smiling on her still;
She laid the ringlets round the lifeless face
And wrapped the loose shroud round the slender form,
That lay in mute and melancholy grace,
As if spell-bound in slumber soft and warm.

And when the stars of night began to wane,
And the warm sun had chased away the gloom,
Strange forms were seen around the lattice pane,
That looked into that dim and dreary room,
And, as they crossed the threshold of the door,
They found her drooping by her daughter's bed—
Her raven tresses o'er the floor,
And her dark glassy eye fixed on the dead.

Oh! 'twas indeed a sadly touching sight,
For her white hand lay prest upon her heart,
As if to quell within the spirit's might,
And her cold purple lips were half apart;
They raised her from the spot where she had knelt
In the meek holy attitude of prayer,
And with the nicest touch her bosom felt
Seeking for life and warmth—but death was there!

AMELIA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A TRUE STORY,

Founded on facts which occurred in one of the interior Counties of North Carolina.

WRITTEN FOR A FRIEND.

THE ACCEPTED PRAYER.

All is best, though we oft doubt
What the unsearchable dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about
And ever best found in the close.

Milton.

"Good morning, Mr.—— how is your father?" said I as a tall, handsome looking youth rode on horseback up to the house I resided in. I had been anxiously expecting him, and the question was spoken in the soft accent of kind regard and touched the heart of the youth, even to tears.

"No better—never will be I am afraid: do go over and comfort my mother, she is distracted with grief, my sister is a sorry comforter. They have sent for you" It was but a short mile and without further conversation, I accepted the invitation and soon reached the house of mourning. In the time of the war, it was a house formerly occupied by Cornwallis as a fort. It was curiously formed. Made of logs, of very heavy timber, destitute of windows, and one enormous chimney occupied the entire side. Many a time have I seen the good Dutchman smoke his pipe in one corner, and in the opposite corner his vrow initiate his example. They were once poor, but by honest industry had accumulated a competency. Their plantation was well stocked with cattle, and their house furnished better than the most of their neighbours of their grade in society. They had toiled together in the house and field and their interests were inseparable. Such deep affection I never observed, even in the higher walks of life, and I am tempted to believe that the polish, the improved mental acquirement is, after all, no acquisition to the purity of deep affection. Sickness had laid prostrate the strength and reason of the old man, and the following night was the crisis of the disease. The physician gave no hopes and I found Mrs. D—— exhausted with grief. At the sight of my approach, she broke out in a deeper wailing. I bade her trust in the mercy of the giver of life, bade her hope that her husband would be restored to her, and above all, to resign every desire to his Almighty will.

"Accuse me not of selfishness," said she "clasping her hands in agony, "It is for my son I grieve. "Who will be his guide when his father is dead?—Witness my offering." And she fell on her knees in the attitude of prayer. "As Abraham offered his pure boy for a sacrifice, so do I, oh, my God! to save the soul of my child. Accept this frail body in lieu of his father; if death is decreed to visit us, let me be the victim." She arose comforted, for she believed, what the heart in the bitterness of its agony did require, would be accomplished. And strange to relate, the father recovered—lived to watch, to administer the prescriptions left by the physician to the sick wife—but her's was a mental malady, and who can administer to a mind diseased? She was convinced she was a victim, and she was resigned that her prayer had met acceptance. A week from the day I visited Mr. ——, I was called to the house of the dying wife. The summons was so urgent that I rode on horseback, but to my great disappointment, the vital spark had fled. I found her husband sitting in his corner smoking as usual, and the deep grief pictured on his visage was heart-rending to behold. I sought the daughter. She was a girl I loved for her affectionate heart. I found her immersed in grief.—The heart of woman is peculiarly adapted to sorrow; not so with man, he is supported by a philosophy which forbids him to yield to grief. Association is the great bond that keeps affection constant; without it memory is but a poor substitute. The daughter knew she had lost a friend that never could be replaced, a daily adviser and comforter.—The son for whom this great sacrifice had been made was a wayward boy and given to intemperance, and it was this fear, bereft of his father's care, that caused Mrs. D. —— to express so much in favor of her boy. She did not consider the power of female influence to win the straying heart—the battle is not always awarded to the strong—the timid mother relied on the effect of example, and the stern precept of his father, to reclaim him. Alas! was it ever known to profit?

The burial day came—I had taken the household charge and endeavored to conduct every thing I had observed Mrs. D —— to perform.

The dissatisfaction of arranging the room where poor Mrs. D. was laid, was evidently expressed on one of her servant's countenance and after great persuasion to tell me how I was in fault, she exclaimed, "You quality have your fashions, and we have ours, if [illegible]ill unlock the big chest and give me the tow[illegible]d sheets I will arrange things better." To gratify so simple a request I gave the desired articles in her charge, with which after procuring nails and forks, she decorated the death apartment in white drapery. It was a singular mode, but the impression it produced on my feelings sanctioned the propriety of the fashion. The funeral was conducted with solemnity. The neighbors attended with sorrowful countenances. Mrs. B was kind to the poor and they mourned their benefactress. She was laid in her grave watered by the tears of her household.

Twelve years elapsed! what a filling up of time! One year discovers the vicissitudes of life, what then must the revolution of twelve bring forth? I became a wanderer over the watery deep, visited strange places, experienced many vicissitudes allotted to all mortals, and by the freak of destiny once more returned to the scenes of my childhood. Memory still retained a green spot for the family of the good Dutchman. The next morning after my arrival at the village where I sojourned, I ordered my horse and rode down to his plantation. The distance was about four miles, and as I again retraced the scenes of childhood I had ample leisure to observe the inroads of time. The forest of majestic oak and pine had been cut down by the woodman, and fields of grain had usurped their place—some few trees had been allowed to remain, and displayed their gnarled and rotten branches, and hollow trunks, looking like skeletons of death Decay was written on all familiar things. The old school house had rotted down, and saplings were growing up like youth that usurps the place of age. The teacher of that rude abode, where was he? Decay had long fastened her fingers upon his lordly visage, and he was gone to his long home The road that was heretofore safe and pleasant to the traveller, had now changed into washed galleys and broken hills.

As I journeyed on the house of the good Dutchman came to view. The same antiquated dwelling house and out-buildings, but they retained their uniform neatness and preservation. It appeared as if old time had stood still, and I was again the playful favorite of the inmates of this abode. The owner was at home and I received the same warm welcome as of yore. The prayer had been accepted, the mother was taken, and the father left; but had the end desired met the accomplishment? My inquiries brought out the following tale from the lips of the bereaved father. "I am alone," said he, "none to greet you but myself. My daughter has married and gone to the far West, and my son is *dead!* The grave has closed over the remains of one who lived a life of impiety and given to debasing intemperance. The death of his mother caused a suspension in his wicked career for a season, but as time wore on, he became accustomed to his bereavement, and his heart became seared, and dried up like the seaweed exposed to a summer's sun My admonitions were unheeded, and he died the death of a drunkard I mourned not—I rejoiced; the relief it gave me cannot be expressed. The task of guiding and warming him, was wearing my own life away, and the sacrifice my beloved wife had made was ever present to my imagination. I had not the gift of persuasive power, my admonition glided into reproaches. I am now convinced it was not the most effective manner to win back a straying heart. He became hardened, and shunned my company. Association, the only tie that binds the human heart, was now broken; I dwelt but in the suburbs of his affection. Alas! his love was all absorbed in the thirst of ardent spirits. You know he was famed for grace and beauty, and his improved intellect uncommon for one so young and whose advantages of education were so limited The sweetest and most lovely flower of nature bears a hidden sting. The comparison is a true one for him who was our pride and boast. The mildew of intemperance blighted his beauty, and paralyzed his intellect. My wife sinned through her affection to pray for death and spare my agency to guide and win him to a virtuous path.

I have sinned too much in prizing the gift from heaven so as to make me forgetful of the Great Giver. It was a sad night he was brought home to die! I had not seen him for weeks and knew not his dwelling place. My eyes were strained to almost blindness in watching for him through the day, and my ears ached in listening till mid-night for his step—When he did come home I was comforted to know that he was not committing some evil deed or suicide. But this comfort had long left me and I was a prey to devouring suspense. I could hear how he did congregate with beings of debasing mould, and I dreaded evil from such companionship. At last I became weary, and wished in my heart of hearts for an end to my misery, either in the closing of my own life or his—I had no choice, he was all that attached me to life, and the mere pleasure of animal life had lost the attraction. We wish secretly for things we dare not acknowledge in publicity, but God will not be mocked, and my anxiety had a period. As if in mockery to my excited feelings, the evening was beautiful and calm as the musings of an elevated and peaceful mind. I sat gazing upon the road that led to my house. Soon there appeared several men walking slowly, bearing a man upon the litter, and that man proved to be my son. I received them with a distracted mind. He was laid upon a cot and then I perceived he was wounded. Have you hearts of steel, said I to them, that you bring him thus to me without a physician? I would have paid him amply for his trouble. Delay no time, fly for one immediately and procure one ere it is too late. "Hold Father in mercy to yourself," said my son, "They are not to blame, they have done me an act of kindness. I am in custody—I am guilty of murder—save me from the stigma of a halter! a gibbet! let me die quietly in your house and blest with your forgiveness. I know I do not deserve your pardon, but grant me the only and last favor I shall ask of you on earth."

God knows how sincerely I forgave him all past offences. He raved the whole night. In the interval of strong convulsions he was sensible of his evil life, and approaching end. In vain I implored him to allow me to send for a physician to soothe his sufferings—The proposition maddened him. He said my kindness was not what he merited, and to lengthen his life was only to add to his misery. The sacrifice his mother had made for him was seriously recalled to his memory, and the idea of eternal separation haunted him. The pure, and impure, have no companionship in the world without end, said he, and what hope have I to meet her hereafter? Intemperance had been his bane, and there was no antidote to this upas to human life, and eternal ruin. The morning sun rose in brilliancy, but the rays greeted his corpse!

Years have passed away since that event but the wearing thought will haunt me that by timely medical skill I might have saved him, and through the crucible of his great affliction wrought an everlasting reform. The man he dangerously wounded recovered and yet lives a monument of my neglect. The sin of petition has been upon us, and I patiently await my exit from the cares and sorrows of my life."

With a sorrowful heart I left the bereaved old man, and whenever I would question the afflictions and disappointments I experience in my path of life, I remember the accepted prayer, and secretly whisper, Father; thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven."

ELOISE.

A Real Dialogue.—Belvidera—"It seems cruel to kill so many animals for their fur—thirty-six poor little squirrels put to death to make a muff for us!"

Emily—"Yes, it is cruel. Why don't the monsters take their skins off *without killing them?*"

Reuben H. Grant has been appointed postmaster, in Mississippi. His name is [illegible] enough to secure him any office in the gift of the administration.

Louisville Journal.

The Evening Post says that "the whigs stab Col. Johnson *through his family.*" Is it possible that the naughty whigs really stab through the Colonel's wife? Well, we should call that "stabbing in the dark."

Louisville Journal.

Working of the Experiment—Suffering of the Poor.—The disclosures made at the various Ward Charity Meetings, in relation to the sufferings of the poor, are of the most awful character. We learn from one of the central committees that at the present period, not less than forty thousand persons in this city are dependent on the hand of charity for their daily supplies of food and fuel. Amongst these are found not only the vicious and improvident, but thousands of the most industrious and, hitherto, laborious of our population, but who do not work merely because they can find nothing to do—labour being at present out of the question. *There is not a day passes in this city in which there are not more or less deaths from want of food and fuel.* In one word, there are two hundred and fifty German families entirely destitute; most of whom cannot speak English, and who can only make their wants known through an interpreter at the *depots* of the committee.—One poor family who applied for relief were visited by a gentleman, who, on arriving at their dwelling, found the last piece of their little children's bedstead on the fire, to prevent them from freezing.

The poor that throng the Alms House are increasing to an alarming extent, and at the rooms of the Committees of the various Wards the crowd is so great that many of them have been compelled to wait from ten o'clock in the morning to eight at night, shivering with cold, and famishing with hunger. At the place for the supply of fuel, one of the Committee states that large numbers of little children have come daily with bare feet, on the ice and snow, and with scarcely any garments to cover them from the inclemency of the weather.

In this state of things we have an illustration of the working of the experiment of Martin Van Buren & Co., and an exhibition of his love for the poor and working classes.

New York Daily Express.

Meeting in Boston.—A large public meeting was held in Boston on the 23d, to take into consideration measures calculated to afford relief to the business men. The merchants complain of the curtailments of the banks. Since the 7th October the twenty five associated banks have reduced their discounts $3,614.000. Resolutions were adopted requesting the banks to extend their discounts at least ten per cent.

The Boston Atlas, of Saturday, says:—"An illustration of the beauties of the Sub-Treasury system may be found in a little circumstance which took place yesterday. A draft for an amount under $400 from the Postmaster at Washington drawn on the Post Office here, was *protested* for non-payment. Hurrah for the new experiment! Who will say it is not working to admiration?"

Another Lover of the Queen.—A man of the name of Ash, an inmate in St. Giles's work-house, was brought before Mr. Dyer, at Marlborough-street office, yesterday, to be examined touching his sanity. It appeared that he was perfectly rational upon every subject but that of a supposed attachment to her Majesty. When questioned, he said that it was true he was deeply enamoured of her Majesty, and he was certain that she entertained the same feeling towards him. Mr. Dyer: "Where have you had an opportunity of seeing her Majesty?" Prisoner: "I have frequently seen her in Kensington Gardens." Mr. Dyer: "And what reason have you to believe that the affection you speak of really exists?" Prisoner: "We have exchanged looks together, and I feel convinced that she really entertains an affection for me." Mr. Dyer: "Have you taken any measures to make her majesty aware of the feeling you entertain towards her?" Prisoner: "No: but I intend to make a communication to the government upon the subject." He was directed to be taken to a lunatic asylum.

London Atlas.

"*Boz.*"—Mr. Charles Dickens, the inimitable "Boz," has for the first time come before the public, in his natural character, in the lately published preface and dedication of the "Pickwick Papers." Mr. Dickens was formerly a reporter of the proceedings of the London Police Court, for a two penny paper, in which capacity he served for many years, with a compensation barely sufficient, with the strictest economy, to support himself and a large family. By the publication of the Pickwick Papers, he has realized an independent fortune. He now lives in a splendid palace, drives his carriage and four greys, and has become truly the Lion of the metropolis. Thus has his merit raised him from the most miserable hovel in the obscurest street of the city, to revel in the halls of luxury and plenty; such is the reward of true merit, and such has Mr. Dickens deserved.

Mr. Augustus Owens, of Girard, Alabama, was killed near the entrance of the race course in this place, on Tuesday last, by a man named Fox. There had been, we are informed, a personal rencountre between the parties immediately previous, in which Owens was the victor. Fox, finding himself badly beaten, drew a pistol, and shot his antagonist dead on the spot.

Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer.

It is "all the go" just now to ascribe every mundane mishap to the agency of "the party," or "Nick Biddle," as the case may be, and then to bury your hands deep in your breeches pockets, and [illegible]ly await the result. An editor "down East," in commenting upon this practice, has given birth to the following. The "mystery," it will be seen, is at once delicate and unique:—"If a man don't hoe his corn, and he don't get a crop, he says 'tis all owing to the Bank; and if he runs into debt and is sued, why he says the lawyers are a curse to the country."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE DUEL—MESSRS. GRAVES AND WISE.

We copy to-day from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, an article, which triumphantly vindicates Mr. Wise from all blame in the unfortunate affair between Messrs. Cilly and Graves.

Much hypocritical cant and sickly sentimentality have been indulged by northern papers on this subject, and a violent effort is making to give the affair a political turn, and if possible a personal one to destroy Mr. Wise. We have forborne expressing any opinion as to the merits of the controversy, resting content with simply laying the facts, as furnished by the parties, before the public. We shall not in the present instance, depart in a great degree from this line of conduct, being willing to await the investigation of the committee of the House, which, we are assured, will be compelled to report some additional facts, all of which will reflect favorably on Messrs. Graves and Wise.

In the meantime, that public opinion may not be prejudiced, and that harsh judgment may not be formed from partial and incorrect statements, it may not be improper to state some facts in reference to the part borne in the transaction by Mr. Wise, which have come to our knowledge from a reliable source.

Mr. Wise had no participation whatever in the commencement of the affair between Graves and Cilly—he was ignorant of its beginning, and did not know until sometime afterwards, that Mr. Graves had borne a note from Col. Webb to Mr. Cilly. When he was consulted by Mr. Graves, he gave advice which was not followed in any respect—a majority of Mr. G's friends overruling Mr. W's opinions. When the challenge was entrusted to him, he delayed its delivery, in the hope that something might intervene to make it unnecessary. He went upon the field as second, accompanied by Mr. Crittenden of the Senate and Mr. Menifee of the House, as friends, who were consulted and advised with as to the course of proceeding, and had a controlling voice in reference to every measure. Mr. W. acted throughout under instructions which he had no right to disregard, but from which he did materially depart for the sake of making peace. We cannot conceive, how his conduct can in any respect be held censurable, except in so far as it may be considered censurable to have any participation whatever in a duel. But while duelling is honorable, and gentlemen engage in it, Mr. W's conduct must be held unexceptionable. He did not originate the difficulty—he threw nothing in the way of its adjustment—on the contrary, he went beyond the letter of his authority in delaying the challenge, and afterwards in proposing terms of accommodation on the field. He acted merely as the *life-guard* of his friend, and under instructions obligatory upon him.

As to the merits of the controversy between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, we have a decided opinion, and as others are expressing theirs, we will not withhold ours.

Mr. Cilley's blood is on his own skirts and the skirts of his friends, Duncan and Benton. These two worthies are especially chargeable with the sudden and premature dissolution of their friend. They warped his better judgment, and induced him to deny or withhold in writing the verbal explanations which he had made to Mr. Graves in person. This was the true cause of the challenge. C. had made verbal explanations to G. which were satisfactory. C. *requested* G. to write to him the first letter, in order to make a pretext for giving him in writing what he had said verbally. The request was complied with. G. wrote and recapitulated the conversation. C. replied and contradicted G.—denying in his written answer, his verbal admissions. Here was a question of veracity, and this was the cause of the fight, and not the refusal, as has been stated, of C. to admit that Col. Webb was a gentleman.

On the field, we understand, Graves' rifle went off accidentally in the second exchange of shots, and Cilley, instead of not firing, took a cool and deliberate aim at G's life.—This looked very like a high personal respect for Mr. Graves, and an earnest desire to eschew blood! Here was a fair opportunity for an honorable adjustment of the affair. If C., after his adversary's rifle had gone off, without being directed at him, had magnanimously fired in the air, the controversy would have terminated. But no—he thirsted for blood; his adversary stood before him unarmed, and he must be made to bite the dust.

This deliberate effort, on the part of C. to take G's life—the denial of his verbal explanations—his prescribing *rifles*—and his urging Dr. Duncan's rifle on G. to prevent delay, made, and were well calculated to make Graves immovable in his determination to insist on the point he had made.

This affair, it is not to be denied, has excited much apparent sympathy—some of it genuine and praise-worthy, much of it affected and hypocritical. We would suggest to the public the propriety of not forming a judgment, until all the facts now in progress of developement shall be published, and not permit a sympathy for the dead to prove the instrument of irreparable injustice to the living.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

You have, of course, ere this, seen Mr. Benton's letter to the editors of the Globe, as to the part he took in the recent duel. That letter is as bungling a piece of equivocation as one shall see, in the annals of jesuitism. Mr. Benton says, "So far from counselling Mr. Cilley, and preventing him from admitting the true report of his conversations with Mr. Graves, I never saw Mr. Cilley but once, and that at the commencement of the session, &c.. when he called on me *in company with* "Mr. Pierce, *of the Senate.*" And he then goes on to say, "Instead of contriving and creating this duel, it so happened that my first knowledge of it was received in my chair in the Senate, *on Friday*, from Mr. Haight, the Sergeant at-Arms, *who mentioned it to me*, AS A TOWN TALE." He then continues as follows: "My next knowledge of it was from Mr. Pierce, [AT WHAT HOUR? ON WHAT DAY? IN WHAT TERMS? WITH WHAT REPLY ON YOUR PART?] of the Senate, and at my place, in the Senate."

The questions in brackets, now proposed to Mr. Benton, by your correspondent, if honestly responded to, will just settle the precise interest which that person did actually take in this matter. Nor does there lack ample proof of *the truth* in this case, independent of Mr. Benton's testimony, whatever it may be. Mr. Benton DID "counsel" *for* Mr. Cilley, whether "*with* Mr. Cilley, or not. And who proclaimed, on the afternoon of the day of the duel, with watch in hand, that "Mr. Graves *was ere that a dead man?*"

It is admitted by Mr. Benton that this duel was "town-talk" on Friday, the morning of the day (during Senate hours) before it happened. I have already told you in a former letter, that all the inmates of the boarding house where Mr. Cilley lived knew of this intended duel, the day before it took place. Thus it seems it was "town-talk" and household talk a long time before it happened. And Mr. Pierce of the Senate and others had been practising with Mr. Cilley, with the rifle, at the Arsenal, on the morning of the fatal day, *before the parties left the city for the ground.* Mr. Fairfield, (the colleague of Mr. Cilley, who announced his death to the House, and afterwards moved for the Committee of Investigation into the causes of that event,) *openly talked of the fact in the House of Representatives, that the duel was going on, and that* Mr. Cilley *would surely kill* Mr. Graves!

Does this look like a Whig conspiracy to get rid of an administration vote? Was here any proof of Mr. Cilley having been *driven* into this duel?

I am sorry to be obliged to advert to these facts: but the course pursued in certain quarters, demands such explanations as an act of sheer justice to those whose rights are involved in this matter.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

THE LATE DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

For the first time editorially—and would it might be the last—we are about to offer to our readers some remarks on this affecting tragedy.

Being at the time in Washington, and with some opportunities of knowing the facts, we begin by saying that all the letters we have seen in the New York and Albany papers, including those of the correspondent of this paper, written before the publication of the statement signed by the two seconds, are more or less inaccurate; and that those of the Journal of Commerce and Albany Argus—the former especially—appear to us malevolent, as well as inaccurate. So again, since the publication of that statement, pretended facts are given in some letters in direct contradiction with that record signed in behalf of both parties.

Public opinion, therefore, which is prone to leap to rapid conclusions in such matters, has to a great extent been misled, or at least biassed, by these erroneous statements. The narrative we subjoin—correct, we believe, as far as it goes—may possibly disabuse some minds.

On Wednesday, 21st ult. Mr. Graves carried to Mr. Cilley a note from Mr. Webb, asking if he, Mr. C., had been correctly reported by the Globe in the debate of the 12th February. On learning the purport of the note, and that it was from Mr. W, Mr. Cilley, after some conversation as to the effect of his refusal to receive the note, declined doing so on the general ground *that he could not consent to hold himself responsible to editors of public journals for what he might say in debate*, professing at the same time entire respect for Mr. Graves, and an unwillingness to do any thing offensive towards him. Mr. Graves declared himself satisfied with this answer, as one Mr. C., standing on his privilege, had an undoubted right to make without offence to him, Mr. G; and then, for the sake of avoiding any misunderstanding, proposed that Mr C. should, in reply to a note from him, recapitulating the conversation, put his answer in writing. To this proposition Mr. C. is understood to have assented, and the parties separated without any ill-will or unkind feeling.

Unhappily, as is believed, before answering Mr. Graves' note, Mr. Cilley took advice, which induced him to shift, or in some material degree depart from, the broad and general ground first taken, and in his reply to limit his objection to the particular case—thus, in fact, raising a question of veracity between himself and Mr. Graves—and reflecting indirectly at least upon the individual for whom Mr. G. was acting.

This was the fatal cause of all that followed, and if—as has, upon no light ground, been surmised—Mr. Cilley was advised by others to this course, upon their heads rests the responsibility of the fearful tragedy that ensued.

Mr. G. immediately accepted the issue tendered to him by Mr. Cilley, and required that Mr. C. should now disclaim any disrespect to his, Mr. Graves' principal. Mr. Cilley declined, and the challenge from Mr Graves followed.

And here a word as to dates and persons. Mr. Cilley's refusal to answer categorically was written on Thursday, 22d Feb., before the adjournment of the House of Representatives; Mr. Graves instantly determined to challenge Mr. C., and for that purpose applied to Mr. Wise. This gentleman, hot and hasty as he is represented, postponed acting till he should have considered and slept upon the matter. Hence the challenge was not delivered till Friday, 23d, about 12 o'clock. The acceptance was announced about 5 o'clock, and in the acceptance all the forms and details of the meeting were rigorously prescribed; the time, 12 o'clock of next day. At 9 o'clock the acquiescence of Mr. Graves, in the terms proposed, notwithstanding their being "unusual and objectionable" was communicated by Mr Wise to Mr. Jones, with an intimation that, at 11 o'clock of the next day, Mr. Jones should be informed whether Mr. Graves would, if he should not procure a rifle, ask a postponement of the time for the meeting. At 8 o'clock next morning, Mr Jones wrote a note to Mr. Wise, fixing a place where he might address Mr. J. at or before 11 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Wise called at the place indicated, and left a note saying Mr. Graves had not been able to procure a rifle and put it in order, and could not be ready at the appointed hour, but as he was desirous not to postpone the meeting beyond the day, notice should be given to Mr. Jones at 12½ o'clock what further time would be required by Mr. Graves.

In half an hour! after this notice to Mr. Jones, that gentleman sends a note to Mr. Wise, saying, "I have *the pleasure* to inform you that I have in my possession an excellent rifle, in good order, which is at the service of Mr. Graves," and at the expiration of another half hour, namely, at 11 o'clock, "through the politeness" of his friend, Dr. Duncan, Mr. Jones actually sent to Mr. Wise's lodgings the rifle in question, with powder and ball!

Thus goaded on, as it seemed, by the antagonist party, Mr. Graves and Mr. Wise had no alternative, but to fix the meeting as soon as possible. Yet at eleven o'clock, on Saturday morning, the only rifle Mr. Graves had been able to procure—the use of that so *politely* tendered to him being, of course, out of the question—was in the hands of the armorer, unfit for use. It had been borrowed at 11 o'clock on the previous night, and was in such a neglected state, that, although one of the friends of Mr. Graves skilled in the use and construction of the weapon, was up the greater part of the night to put it in order, it was still unfit for service, and, as is said above, it was actually, at about 11 o'clock on Saturday, in the hands of the armorer, the lock taken off and altered, the breech of the barrel unscrewed, and undergoing a thorough overhauling. Nevertheless, after the receipt of Mr. Jones' second note with the rifle, Mr. Wise immediately notified him that his principal would be ready between 1 1-2 and 2 1-2 o'clock, at the appointed place—the rest is known. The parties met, and at the third fire Mr. Cilley fell dead.

Having studiously avoided epithets and exaggeration of every sort in this plain narrative—which we believe in all its essential particulars to be correct—we now ask our readers to weigh well the whole matter, and then determine where the real responsibility should rest.

Agreeing, as we do most cordially, in the utter condemnation of duelling—and ready now, as we always have been, to lend our earnest though feeble co-operation to any practical laws for repressing and punishing it—yet we insist, that even duellists are entitled to be judged impartially, and that so far as either principle or the conduct of the parties are concerned, the mere fact of a fatal issue should not be allowed blindly to enlist our feelings for the dead, or bias our judgments against the living. Under these impressions we say, then,

1st. That as to the cause of the duel, it was about as substantial, or unsubstantial, as the causes of duels generally.

2d. That for all that gave atrocity to the duel, in the choice of weapons and terms of the combat, the surviving party is to be held guiltless; and

3d. That he is to be held in like manner guiltless for the hot haste, which hurrying the matter to an issue, defeated all effectual interference to prevent it.

On the first point, it is sufficient to say, that Mr. G. thought there was equivocation on the part of Mr. Cilley, a virtual impeachment of his (Mr G's) veracity, both in Mr. Cilley's not committing to writing the answer first verbally made by him, and in afterwards materially changing the character of that answer. We do not say that this was, under the circumstances, adequate cause for a duel—far otherwise; but we repeat, it was about as good cause as occasions half the duels that are fought.

On the second point: the choice of weapons and the terms of the contest were wholly with Mr. Cilley. They were deemed "unusual and objectionable," though not absolutely objected to, by men coming from a region of country where duelling is held to be at least excusable; and yet these "unusual and objectionable" terms were at once, and without leaving any opening for consultation or conference between the seconds, so as by possibility to give a less barbarous aspect to the contest, rigorously prescribed through his friend by Mr. Cilley—a New England man, where duelling is held in just abhorrence It is said, too, and we fear truly said, that pending the correspondence, Mr. Cilley, under the auspices of some noted persons in both Houses, was actually practising with the rifle, and that the challenge was not accepted till Mr. C's accuracy as a marksman with this deadliest of weapons was ascertained; and that the terms prescribed as to distance, position, manner of holding and manner of firing the rifle, were exactly in conformity with this preliminary practice. On the other hand, strange as it may seem for a Kentuckian, Mr. Graves was so little conversant with fire-arms, as scarcely ever to have fired a pistol, and rarely a rifle, and then only from a rest. In point of fact, moreover, he had not practised, having only fired two or three shots between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday, with the rifle, as soon as it came from the armorer's hands, in order to ascertain if it could be relied on to fire at all.

On the third point, we have the most undoubting conviction, that but for the fatal pertinacity with which a rifle was pressed upon Mr. Graves by the antagonist party, time would have been gained for the successful interposition of friends, and thus the duel would have been prevented. Measures were, to our knowledge, in train that must have led to such a result, even in a few hours more, and these measures failed only of their effect by reason of the secresy and haste with which the affair was conducted.

If these views of the circumstances of this tragic combat be at all just, it would seem to follow, that however deep and natural our sympathy with the bereaved and afflicted relatives of the victim to false honor, and however great our indignation at the flagrant violation by men in high places, Legislators, charged with the interests and the morals of the nation—of the laws both of God and man—the voice of Truth and Justice must yet exonerate the survivor from responsibility for all that was of marked and peculiar ferocity in the character and conduct of the duel.

ANTI-DUELLING BILL.

We have already noticed the introduction into the Senate, by Mr. Prentiss of Vermont, of a bill to suppress Duelling within the District of Columbia.

On introducing this bill, Mr. Prentiss said that, entertaining the principles and sentiments he did, and representing a people who acknowledge no code or system of law but such as is derived from Divine authority, or from regularly constituted and established civil government, he had felt it to be a duty, with which he could not dispense, to introduce this bill. In doing so, (said Mr. P.) I have been moved by no mere transient or fugitive feeling of the moment; by no mere excitement, growing out of a very recent and very lamentable event;—though it is somewhat difficult, I must confess, entirely to repress or overcome the emotions which that event has produced. Although the event to which I allude has carried, as we all know it has, lamentation and woe, unutterable anguish and agony of heart, to an innocent and unoffending family, and is fitted to awaken, here and every where, sensations of the deepest grief and sorrow; notwithstanding all this, I have nothing to do, nothing to say, concerning the transaction, in my place here. It is past and gone. We cannot recall the dead to life. We cannot repair the wrong and injury which have been done. But we can provide for the future. We can do what becomes us to prevent so fatal, so heart-rending an occurrence hereafter.

Sir, (continued Mr. P.) in bringing in this bill, I have acted, as I have said, from no mere impulse or overwrought sensibility; from no mere temporary excited feeling. I have been influenced by higher, more stable, and lasting motives; by principles of action deeper settled; more permanent and enduring; principles which remain the same in all times and under all circumstances. I am influenced by principles which look upon duelling as a crime; as an offence against high Heaven; forbidden and condemned alike by religion and morality, by the laws of God and man.

Sir, I might here, with no impropriety, speak of the spirit of insubordination and lawless violence which is abroad in the land, infecting and pervading, it would seem, entire communities, threatening the subversion of the established institutions of the country, and which, if not checked and subdued, will, it is to be feared, sooner or later, overthrow all law and all government, and open the way to brutal anarchy and misrule, to scenes of civil strife and disorder, as sanguinary, as terrific as any which marked the ferocious and bloody annals of revolutionary France.

But, sir, my purpose is confined to a single, a particular object. It is to prohibit and suppress a practice here, which, if not stopped, must ultimately, in addition to other deplorable consequences of a private and social nature, put an end to all freedom of debate and action in your Halls of legislation, banish from them all just and rightful authority, and substitute the dominion of mere brute force in its place.

Mr. President, in bringing forward this measure, I repeat I have acted from a sense of duty. The moral and religious principles in which I have been educated, and which I regard as binding upon me in all circumstances and situations, whether public or private, in which I am placed, would not allow me to hold a seat here, and remain inactive in this matter. And I call upon Senators, upon grave, considerate Senators, [illegible] of families, fathers of the land, to interpose their authority and influence to stay a practice as unsuited to the enlightened age in which we live, as it is revolting to the moral and religious feeling of the country. I call upon them by their regard to the rising generation upon whom the hopes of the country rest; by their regard to the eternal and immutable principle of moral rectitude; by every consideration of justice and humanity; by the duty they owe to God and their country, to give their aid and support to a measure demanded by the moral sense of the nation, and no less necessary to maintain freedom of discussion here, than it is essential to personal security, and to the preservation of law, liberty, and social order.

FOREIGN.

[illegible] March 5.

LATER FROM [illegible].

The packet ship [illegible], Capt. Burstley, from Liverpool, Jan. 16th, furnishes us with later dates from all parts of Great Britain. For the markets and money affairs, see the proper articles.

Great Western Steam Ship.—The important experiment which this fine vessel is destined to make will soon be brought to the test. The Great Western is now in the Thames, receiving her engines; she will be ready for sea in March, and will take her departure from Bristol for New York early in April.

Death of Earl Eldon.—This venerable nobleman died at his place of residence, in Piccadilly, in the 87th year of his age.—His Lordship was attacked with no particular complaint, but sunk under a gradual decay of nature. His Lordship was attended during his illness by his daughter, Lady Frances Bankes, the wife of Mr. Bankes, of Corfe Castle, who since her separation from her husband has resided with her venerable parent. Lord Eldon has left two daughters, Lady Frances Bankes and Lady Elizabeth Upton, the wife of Mr. Upton, the architect, and will be succeeded in his title by his grand son, Lord Viscount Encombe, who is now in his 27th year. Lord Eldon, with the exception of Lord Lynedoch, was the most aged member of the House of Peers.

Parliament re-assembled January 16, and for some time its attention will be exclusively given to the affairs of Canada.

The Spanish Government, alarmed for the preservation of the island of Cuba, where revolutionary symptoms have of late manifested themselves, had ordered a squadron, composed of a frigate, a corvette, and a brig, to sail immediately from Ferrol for the Havannah. The exclusion of the colonists from the metropolitan Congress, and the announcement of an intention, on the part of Spain, to deprive them of the benefit of the constitution, and to govern them by special laws, had considerably added to the general discontent. The present Captain-General Tacon is to be replaced by General Espeleta.

Total destruction of the Royal Exchange by fire.—A fire broke out in Lloyd's Coffee Room, opposite the Bank, on the night of the 10th January, which laid this extensive commercial building (one of the most magnificent in Europe) in ruins. The flames were first discovered by the Bank watchman, who gave the alarm, and the bank engines were immediately brought.—Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining entrance to the building, but when this was accomplished the flames burst out with fury and drove the people back. The weather was extremely cold, rendering the working of the engines very difficult, and making it necessary to thaw the hose by pouring hot water upon them, before any water could be thrown upon the building. In two hours the Rooms of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, Lloyd's establishment, the Coffee Room, and Underwriter's Room, presented one body of flame, illuminating the whole city, and making any object in the neighborhood as visible as at noon-day. The efforts of the firemen were utterly unavailable. The flames spread with great rapidity, and soon reached the splendid tower, nearly 150 feet in height, by which time the whole Exchange was completely enveloped in flames. For some time, fears were entertained for the safety of the Bank, and the adjoining Church of St. Bartholomew, but the wind blowing from the North, they remained untouched. The books and papers connected with many of the Assurance and other mercantile companies, were destroyed.

The interruption of business occasioned by this fire will be very great. The heaps of ruins entirely close up Cornhill and Threadneedle streets, and many important business transactions will be necessarily suspended. The merchants, traders and underwriters will be for some time deprived of a convenient meeting place. All the business of the citizens was for a time suspended, and nothing talked of but the fire. The loss by the burning of the Exchange was immense. The tradesmen around the building lost nearly every thing. Many valuable documents, books and papers were destroyed. The whole amount of property destroyed had not been estimated. The numerous statues of the Kings and Queens who have reigned in England, from the time of William the Conqueror, were broken down and destroyed. No lives were lost, but many firemen and others were severely injured.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Jan. 15.

The market has been dull to-day, and in some instances sales have been made at a decline of ⅛d per lb. on the quotations of Friday. The sales on Saturday were 1500 bags, and to-day 2,000.

The Cambridge has a very full cargo, mostly dry goods. Her freight list is over sixteen hundred pounds sterling All the packets that are coming have full cargoes. Easterly winds had prevailed so long that there had been but few arrivals at Liverpool or Havre from the U. States.

Private letters state that money in London was abundant. At Liverpool there was a good demand for money, in consequence of large speculations in Rail Road stocks. The London papers speak of extensive arrangements making to ship specie to New York.

A great sensation has been made in England by the publication of a sort of scandalous chronicle, entitled "Memoirs of the Times of George IV," being a very full and plain speaking diary, kept, it seems, by a lady who was attached to the person of Queen Caroline for several years. There appears to be no douht of its authenticity, and the papers give large and numerous extracts, which give some remarkable pictures of high life and distinguished personages. Among other things it is stated, as from the lips of Queen Caroline herself, that on her bridal night her royal husband got so drunk that he was left lying helpless on the floor of the dining [illegible].

The New Hampshire Patriot (Isaac Hill's paper) comes clad in mourning, with this heading over an article, in capitals:

"Bank Bullies, Hired to Shoot Down Republican Members of Congress."

There is an election in New Hampshire at hand. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

CANADA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

The Burlington Free Press states that on the 28th ult., 832 men organized in the neighborhood of Swanton under the command of Dr. Robert Nelson and a French Colonel—who arrived in this country a few days since—and moved toward the French settlements. They were perfectly armed and furnished with munitions, and carried with them the means of arming the Frenchmen who might join them. On planting the Patriot standard on the Canada side, the Province *was proclaimed free and independent of the British crown; a Provincial Government established, and a written Declaration of Independence promulgated.—Robert Nelson was proclaimed President.*

FROM THE FRONTIER.

The Albany Argus of Monday says:—"Official despatches from Gen. Wool and Col. Worth, from the former of the 2d inst. and the latter of the 1st, show that both on the Northern and Western frontiers, the disturbing forces have been dispersed, and that tranquility has been restored in every direction.

Gen. Wool writes that the entire force under Drs. Nelson and Cote, about 600 strong, surrendered to him at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the 1st inst. near the Canada line, about one mile north of the village of Alburgh Springs, Vermont, with all their cannon, small arms, and ammunition. Previous to this, Gen. W. had taken one piece of artillery, and nine loads of ammunition prepared for artillery and muskets. Drs. Nelson and Cote were in the custody of Gen. W., by whom they would be surrendered to the civil authorities. The British troops were within six or eight miles of the invading camp at the time of the surrender.

The whole frontier, from St. Alban's to Watertown, is entirely tranquilized—probably not again to be disturbed.

Gen. Wool left St. Alban's for Plattsburg and Champlain on Sunday morning.

Col. Worth writes that he is just informed by express from Major Gen. Brady, at the mouth of the Detroit river, dated the 26th ult., that on the morning of the 24th the individuals under the command of McLeod made good their foothold on an uninhabited island on the British side, and appeared to threaten an attack upon Malden. When the troops at Malden moved toward the island, the invaders fled, without making any resistance. On reaching the American shore, they were disarmed by the forces under Gen. Brady and the civil authorities, and dispersed.

McLeod, at the last date, was pursued by the marshals, and it was believed would be arrested. The reaction against his proceedings is general, and it is not a little accelerated by the want of courage exhibited on this and other occasions.

Lord Gosford left Quebec on Tuesday.

There is every reason to flatter ourselves that the danger, which has so visibly impended for some weeks past, of a bloody war being engendered on our northern border by combinations against the laws and against our friendly relations with Great Britain, is now over. We trust that there will be no disappointment of this hope: and, from the opinion expressed by our New York correspondent, and concurrent information from all quarters, our trust amounts almost to a firm reliance.

It would be ungenerous to withhold the expression of the gratification which we have experienced at the exhibition of combined energy, promptitude, and discretion, on the part of the officers of the Army, who, with so slender a force in their hands, have mainly contributed in putting down the lawless insurrection within our own limits, under pretence of exuberant *Canadian* patriotism. The signal service rendered to their country, on this occasion, will render yet more dear to their countrymen the respected names of Scott, Wool, Brady and Worth.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Imprisonment of Mr. Van Rensselaer.—A letter from Auburn, dated the 1st, states that the ex-generalissimo, Mr. Van Rensselaer, was arrested the day before on a warrant issued by Judge Conkling, of the U. S. District Court, and committed to the county jail.

New Orleans, Feb. 26.

TEXAS.—The steam packet Columbia arrived yesterday from Velasco. We have received by her the Houston Telegraph of the 17th inst. The weather during the month of February has been unusually cold. There was a slight snow storm in Houston—quite a phenomenon there—on the 15th inst. and the mercury twenty-two degrees below freezing point. The Columbia reports that some persons were known to perish with the cold;—the Telegraph, however, makes no mention of such an event. The Texas cotton crop, it is estimated, amounts to about 50,000 bales for the last year, to which the exports of the republic, it may be said, are confined. Groceries and dry goods have fallen in price at Houston, 20 to 30 per cent, during the week ending the 17th, owing to the large imports of those articles.

The schooner Watchman arrived last evening from Velasco, whence she sailed 24th Feb., at which time nothing had been seen or heard of the famous Mexican fleet reported to have sailed from Vera Cruz 6th ult., for the express purpose of blockading the ports of Texas!—*N. O. Bulletin.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.

From Mexico.—The schr. Levin Jones, arrived at this port, sailed from Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. Two French brigs of war had arrived, and the remainder of a squadron, 14 in all, were expected, to enforce the French claims, a part of which had been admitted. Fortifications had been commenced to protect the town in case of bombardment, which was expected.

Five of the Pennsylvania Electors who voted for Martin Van Buren, as President, attended the late Philadelphia meeting which denounced the Sub-Treasury [illegible] Messrs. Gibson and Horner, two of the Virginia Electors, are also opposed to the measure, and so is the venerable Andrew Russell, of Abingdon, who has been in every El[illegible] since 1808.

At a meeting of the Banks of the City of New York, held on the 28th of January, 1838, the committee, on the [illegible] of specie payments" submitted the following report, in part, viz:

In contemplation of the resumption of payments, by the banks of the city of New York on or before the tenth of May next, and the uncertain contingency of simultaneous resumption by the banks of some of the great commercial cities, it is incumbent on the banks of New York to adopt all the measures within the limits of their resources, which may lead not only to resume, but also maintain specie payments.

Much has already been done in this city, the result, as well of causes not under the control of the banks, as of positive action on their part.

1. It appears by the annual returns to the Commissioners, that, exclusively of the United States Bank, which is not included in the returns of this year, the gross amount of all the liabilities of the city banks payable on demand, deducting therefrom the notes and checks of other banks in their vaults, and the balances due to them by other banks, amounted on the 1st of January, 1837, to $18,105; on the 1st January, 1838, to $[illegible], and on the 1st January, 1838, to $[illegible], making a diminution in the liabilities of the banks of twelve millions and a half during the year.

2 The detailed statement for the 1st January, 1838, rendered by the several banks to the standing committee, shows a balance [illegible] of more than four millions due to the city banks out of the State, and of more than [illegible] millions in account with all the banks out of the State. Ample means, as also appears by those returns, have been provided by the country banks of this State, for the redemption of their notes in circulate in the city.

On a view of the whole subject, we confidently say, that the relative strength of the banks is, and at the time of the resumption will be greater than it was during the last [illegible] probably at any former time.

The fall in the rate of foreign exchange considerably below par in our city [illegible] it absolutely certain, that no exportation of specie can take place, and more than probable that a considerable influx may be expected. This result is now indisputable, must have an effect on public opinion, and ought to remove the apprehensions of those who may have believed that the early resumption premature. Secure banks in the United States are, against all demands, we are justified in expecting, in full operation. If this is obtained, we [illegible] any obstacle to an early, easy, and [illegible] of specie payments.

A continued suspension, on the part of the other grand commercial cities, [illegible] der the resumption on our part difficult, to prevent a free application of the [illegible] sources of New York. Yet, such is the relative state of the balances between [illegible] other parts of the Union, that, for the least, but little need be apprehended [illegible] fect of natural causes. Of deliberate hostility, as there could be no motive for [illegible] should be no apprehension on our part that, supported by the community at [illegible] by the State, the banks will be able to [illegible] all obstacles, and, on or before the [illegible] to resume and maintain specie payments.

The preparatory measures on the part to be, first, a reduction of their [illegible] the State, and drawing in their [illegible] second, an equalization of the balances [illegible] and to each other, and a mutual [illegible] notes, which may enable all to resume [illegible] footing and with equal safety; third, the increase of their specie. On these [illegible] committee will submit a separate report.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
PETER STAGG,
GEO NEWBOLD,
CORN'S HEDGES,
JOHN I PALMER,
C. W. LAWRENCE,
F. W. EDMONDS.

Whereupon, the report was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion, resolved, that the same be published.

BENJ. M. BROWN, Chairman.
WM. M. VERMILYE, Secretary.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

The proposition of our city banks to resume specie payment, as compared with May 10, will strike your eye. The movements forced this conclusion: [illegible] vorable rate of foreign exchange, the fact that the U. S. Treasury is [illegible] and like all beggars, must beg, command; and then the law. Look at imports, observing the fact that [illegible] and a half millions of Treasury notes afloat, under paper par in New York, the land sales cannot be great in the existing condition of the currency, and the war expenses of Government must be enormous—Our Finances that the Government will, [illegible] suing their $10,000,000 of Treasury be under the necessity of dealing on the CREDIT SYSTEM, the re-establishment of which is all we need for the [illegible] resumption.

New York, [illegible]

Our merchants, a full meeting, change to-day to stand by the banks in resumption of specie-payments [illegible] May. They have resolved so to do, the banks will have the benefit of [illegible] solve. There was no debate, and [illegible] lutions passed in silence. The [illegible] *any turn* may turn to the common [illegible] wins the public assent, and there is [illegible] change for the worse, unless it be [illegible] of the sub-Treasury. The banks [illegible] meeting, were advised to extend this [illegible] in order to re-create confidence.

There is nothing remarkable in the money market. Stocks fluctuate a little, [illegible] course specie falls upon a prospect [illegible] sumption of specie payments.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

The Treasury note business is a [illegible] business. For example: a $50 [illegible] note was yesterday tendered to pay [illegible] in duties, and the storekeeper's fees, [illegible] with a request for "the change." [illegible] refused at the custom-house, and specie demanded. The merchant sold his [illegible] ry note below paper par, and bought [illegible] at a premium, to pay the duties [illegible] the Government paper was discredited [illegible] se are some of the *sublime* operations [illegible] great financiering Government [illegible] even the skill to humbug clever [illegible]

REBUKE ON FEMALE ABOLITION.

The Northampton Courier, [illegible] Miss Grimke's address at Boston, [illegible]

A good lady of the old school, [illegible] went to hear Miss Grimke hold forth on the subject of Slavery. Believing with Franklin, that "time is money," [illegible] she pulled out her knitting work, and [illegible] up a constant tick-a-tick all the [illegible] afternoon. As she sat directly in front of the committee she entertained those gentlemen even more than did the divine Grimke.

Sub-Treasury Bill.—The accounts Washington are disheartening. The through the Senate of Mr. Wright's confidently asserted, has been *se*The Senators from Georgia have and, if necessary, Morris of Ohio, ll of New Jersey, will vote for it. lly hoped for the defeat of the bill Senate, but we are astounded to we do, from a high and well inource, that there is great danger, olute certainty, that the House will its assent! We were not prepared

We were well advised of the ef- the leaders of the party, and the in- hich would be exerted towards ob- votes. We knew that the patronage Executive would be brought to bear on the question. The timid were ached through their fears—the bold in another but equally successful Nothing was to be left undone which inistration could do, and all its nd powers were to lend their aid to the decisions of the House. We re were sure that Congress could ubdued. We relied on the open, nd patriotic course of all there call- selves Conservatives. We are now shed that our reliance will fail.— of those who were, at the Extra decided in their opposition, the ad- tion has found "good means" to e of their error, and where the people or a friend they now find an enemy. is busy with the names of those who pitulated. We hear some men with astonishment. We can hardly in the report. Knowing, as we t were their sentiments one month cannot believe that they have joined s of the Sub-treasury men. Such on their part would involve their nd character in disgrace beyond re- n. Such a change could not have er them, unless corrupting and dis- influences were resorted to. That uld yield to such influences is "be- e prospect of belief." will tell who have proved recreant. ay not hope to escape the angry de- n of a betrayed people. Retribu- most assuredly overtake them.

Baltimore Chronicle.

—On Wednesday morning between rs of one and two o'clock, a fire t in one of the Cotton Sheds in the the store of Messrs. Chambers & ll, and quickly extended to the Shed, and consumed, altogether, 40 bales of Cotton. It is not known fire originated, and it must have progress some time before it was red. We learn than 77 of the bales d to Nathan Sims of Union, 24 to te of Brazilman, 36 to James Young ens, 18 to W. T. Moore of York, Maj. W. Dunlap of Laurens, 30 to Connell of York, 21 to Charles Wil- of Richland, 11 to Wm. Jamieson , 12 to Messrs. Chambers & Camp- d the balance in small lots to differ- ividuals. Both of the Sheds, we ere insured, but not their contents. learn, moreover, that there were a- 0 Clocks stored in one of the Sheds. They are said to belong to a Mr. f York.—*Columbia Times.*

Tomato Medicine.—We extract owing from the Cincinnati Journal minary of last week:—The virtues omato, not only as a delicious vege- the table, but also as a medicine. en for a considerable time past at- no little attention. It has been be- o possess anti-bilious qualities, which could be effectually extracted or se- from the superfluous matter, would luable. This has been characterized ious country. A large portion of the s arise from disordered liver or from ements in the glandular system. This cially the case in the west and still n at the south. If a remedy, easy, ffectual in its operation, and leaving stitution unimpaired, could be dis- d for Bilious complaints, this would tionably be among the most healthy s in the world. mel has been the almost universal for diseases of this character. But remedy which nothing but necessity induce the use of. It may be con- d as trespassing on the province of r profession to speak of this, yet we permitted to express our strong con- , that Calomel cannot be used without us and lasting effects upon the system, or less according to the quantities and the frequency of its use, and the ution of the patient. A substitute for herefore, from the vegetable kingdom, sideratum in this country. believe this desideratum has been ered in the Tomato. Dr. Miles, of y, and his associates, with much labor pense, as we understand, has suc- d in obtaining such an extract from getable, as it is hoped, will be found ectual substitute. We have taken ains to inquire among medical men hers who have used this medicine, as ffects, and we feel well satisfied that prove a most valuable remedy in complaints. So far as we have been learn, it has produced the desired operating to produce a healthy action liver, procuring bilious discharges eeded, and in some instances, break- fevers, with even more certainty and orter time than calomel. For sick or head aches, it has been found a good r. Those who have used it say that s not produce the debilitating effects t other kinds of purgative medicines. ere is no increased danger from colds s use, and where large doses of calo- ould be needed, this operates without nger of the distressing and injurious of calomel when producing salivation. we have reason to hope from our in- ation, this extract of the Tomato will a substitute for calomel, in a great va- f cases, we cannot but regard it as a blessing to the human family. It is ere that we speak of it, and we trust will be fully tested by families. We very assurance that it is perfectly safe ee from all mineral substance.

re seems to be no doubt that Mr. Mc- ll, a Locofoco representative in the ature of Virginia, has been tendered ice of Secretary of the Navy.

Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad.—We happened at the Depot, on Tuesday, just as the train of cars was going out, and numbered upwards of *fifty* passengers in them. If the infant is thus, what will the full grown man be?—*Wilmington Adv.*

Daniel Sherwood, of this town, has received the appointment of Naval Officer, for the District of Wilmington, which office was vacant by the resignation of John D. Jones.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

We learn from Gen. Hernandez, who passed through here on Tuesday last, on his way to Washington, and who came direct from Florida, that the operations against the Seminoles must soon close for the season, but that there is no prospect of the war's ending with the present campaign, unless, of which however, the hope is slight, the distractions among themselves may induce a voluntary submission. No hostile movements had recently taken place.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The State from which the Opposition candidate for the Presidency is selected, has held a Convention, having for its object the abolition of Slavery—thus securing the federal votes of the free States for Mr. Clay.—*N. C. Standard, Feb.* 28.

Had the above assertion appeared in the Standard, whilst under the control of its original Editor, we should not have been surprized, and, in all probability, would not have taken the trouble to comment upon it. But, under the auspices of the present Editor, the Standard has acquired a character for caution, moderation and decency, which entitles its statements on all subjects to respectful notice. We were, therefore, astonished to see in the last number of that paper, the declaration above quoted, so positively affirmed, when we shall show in a few words, it has not an inch of ground to stand upon. We *know* that Mr. Clay is, at this time, peculiarly obnoxious to the Standard, yet we do not believe its Editor would pervert the truth to injure him. But there has been perversion in the sources from which the Standard derives its information, and we proceed to show it. The impression of its Editor may, probably, be traced to the statement of the author of "A temperate appeal," recently published in his columns; for a similar insinuation, we saw, was advanced in the Communication alluded to. But however, or wherever derived, the statement is wholly erroneous.

The assertion of the Standard in substance is, that Kentucky (Mr. Clay's State) *has held* a Convention to abolish Slavery—and this course is represented as the result of a wish to win over the Abolitionists to his support for the Presidency. The simple facts of the case, from which so alarming a conspiracy has been developed, are these: A law has passed the Kentucky Legislature, for calling a Convention to *amend her Constitution*, provided a majority of the people, at two successive elections, shall be in favor of such a call. The Convention, therefore, *has not been held, nor is any thing said, or hinted in the Act, about Slavery.*—It is however, true, that during the pendency of the bill in the Legislature, efforts were made to defeat it, on the ground that it would open the question of Slavery—a sort of raw head and bloody bones argument to alarm the timid, in and out of the Legislature, and induce them to vote against the call of a Convention. But what is the most remarkable circumstance about the thing, is, that Mr. Clay's son was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and violently *opposed* the call of this Convention which, according to the Standard, is to convene for the purpose of abolishing Slavery, that *his* father may get the vote of the "free States!" It is also a stubborn fact, which can neither be denied or overturned, that the leading Newspapers of the State in favor of Mr. Clay are violently opposed to the proposed Convention, whilst the leading Van Buren paper, (the Frankfort Argus,) formerly edited by Amos Kendall, warmly advocates the measure!!

We ask our friend of the Standard if his grievous charge has not, under the winnowing process of truth,

"Vanish'd like the baseless fabric of a vision."

Raleigh Register.

The Mechanic.—If there is any man in society upon whom we look with esteem and admiration, it is the honest and industrious mechanic, who by his own unaided exertion has established for himself a respectable station in society; who, commencing in poverty, by his skill and assiduity surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every prejudice, and succeeds in establishing for himself a reputation, whose value is enhanced for those who come after him. Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which human nature is capable, the highest production she can boast. And let it ever be borne in mind by the young mechanic just entering on the stage of active life, let it ever live at the foundation, and be the moving spring of all his efforts, that this situation he must strive to attain. It can be attained by all. Untiring industry and a virtuous ambition, never fail of their reward. They never yet were exerted in vain, and never will be, while honesty and justice are left in the human heart. It was well remarked by an eloquent writer, that the mechanic who has no inheritance but health, is rich.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.—Died on the 24th January last, in Gwinnett county, Georgia, Mr. JOSEPH GOUGE, in the One Hundred and Ninth year of his age. Mr. Gouge was born in the State of Virginia. From Virginia he moved to North Carolina, and married his first wife at the age of 28 years. He was a Revolutionary Soldier; served in the Scotch campaign, and served three months under the command of N. Wilks. From North Carolina he removed to the State of South Carolina, Abbeville district, in the year 1785, when the writer first became acquainted with him. In the year 1827 he moved to Georgia, which proved to be his last move.

American Newspapers.—We see it stated in a country paper that there are now about 1,200 newspaper establishments in the United States, from which are issued, at a moderate calculation, 100,000,000 sheets annually, which, if in one continuous sheet, would reach four times from pole to pole; and, if embodied in a book form, would be equal to issuing six volumes as large as the Bible every minute in the year.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1838.

Latest from England.—By yesterday morning's Express mail, the following letter was received by a merchant in this town, to whose politeness we are indebted for a copy. Our own Express slips did not arrive, and this morning the Express mail failed entirely from beyond Richmond, so that we have no political news, and nothing further in relation to the markets.

Extract of a letter, dated

"NEW YORK, March 10, 1837.

"We have accounts from Liverpool to 1st February, by ship Oxford. The Cotton Market for the week ending 31st January, was in fair demand, though the holders had met the trade willingly. From the 16th to 20th their market had declined ¼d, but had recovered itself on the 24th, and the week's business was transacted at prices of the 16th January. Sales 20,000 bags—imports 12,000.

About 4500 bales have been sold in New York this week, at prices ranging mostly at 8½ a 9½, and some fine lots 10c. This news has had no perceptible effect in our market, though holders appear to be firm."

The Commercial Convention.—In our last we called the attention of our readers to an extract from Mr. McDuffie's Report on behalf of this Convention, and to the propriety of having a representation from this place in the adjourned Convention to be held at Augusta, on the 1st. proximo. We are happy to find that subsequently, our Magistrate of Police has received a Circular from the Mayor of Charleston, asking the co-operation of our community in promoting the laudable object in view. The Circular and a notice for a call of a meeting of the citizens of this town on Thursday next, will be found below.

Appended to the Circular, are the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, held on the 26th ult., which was addressed by the Hon. George McDuffie, and Gen. Robert Y. Hayne, and a series of resolutions, offered by the latter, were adopted—favorable to a direct import and export trade; and to the extension of the facilities of intercourse with the West, as calculated to "secure the prosperity of the Southern States, and strengthen the bond of our Federal Union."

The following Delegates to the Convention were appointed by the meeting:—

Gen. Robert Y. Hayne, Gen. James Hamilton, Gen. George McDuffie, Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, Hon. Thomas Bennett, John Robinson, James Adger, Col. A. P. Hayne, C. G. Memminger, Chancellor B. F. Dunkin, James Robertson, Alex'r. Black, A. Tobias, David Alexander, R. W. Fort, L. M. Wiley, H. W. Conner, Henry Gourdin, Andrew McDowall, I. E. Holmes, Judge Evans, Chancellor Harper, Judge O'Neal, Chancellor Job Johnston, G. H. Kelsey, S. P. Ripley, Charles F. Lowndes, G. A. Trenholm, J. N. Cardozo, Ker Boyce.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In accordance with the wishes expressed in the annexed proceedings of the Citizens of Charleston—The inhabitants of the Town of Fayetteville, are requested to convene at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 15th Inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. to consider the propriety of appointing delegates to the proposed commercial convention, to be held in Augusta, in April next.

THOS. N. CAMERON, *M. P.*

MAYOR'S OFFICE—CHARLESTON, S. C. } MARCH 1ST, 1838.

Sir,—In obedience to the direction of the Citizens of Charleston, I herewith transmit you a copy of their proceedings on the 26th ult. in relation to the establishment of a system of DIRECT IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES on the part of the Southern and South-Western States. I have also the honor to transmit you a copy of the proceedings of the Mercantile Convention, held at Augusta in October last, in reference to this important and interesting subject.

These documents contain all the information in my possession respecting the subject matter to which they relate, and all that is necessary, perhaps, to a full understanding of the views of the Convention, and of the state of public sentiment, upon the great principle of effecting the commercial independence of the South, in the States that were represented in that enlightened body.

Knowing your attachment to the cause of the South, and the patriotic interest you feel in every measure calculated to advance its real welfare and prosperity, I have deemed it proper to direct the above mentioned documents to you, and to call upon you, on behalf of the citizens of Charleston, to co-operate with them, as promptly and effectually as you can, in furtherance of the noble and important work in which they are engaged. You will perceive, by reference to the minutes of the late Convention, that a similar Convention will be again held at Augusta early in the ensuing month. You will also perceive, by reference to the recent proceedings in Charleston, that Delegates have been appointed, on the part of this City, to attend that Convention; and also, that the people of the several Judcial Districts in this State are earnestly requested to appoint Delegates to represent them upon the same occasion. I have, therefore, to request, on behalf of the Citizens of Charleston, that you will take the necessary measures to procure a meeting of the citizens of the Judicial District in which you reside, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the said Convention, and all such other measures in aid of the great objects upon which that Convention will be called to deliberate, as to you, and those who may be associated with you, may seem most proper and judicious. I would also beg leave to remind you, that as the Convention will assemble early in April, it is all important, to ensure its success, that it should be adequately attended from every District, and consequently that the appointment of Delegates should be made with the least possible delay that circumstances will admit.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
Very Respectfully your Ob't. Servant,
HENRY L. PINCKNEY.
Mayor of Charleston, and Chairman of the Meeting of Citizens.

The Hon. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD has been selected, by the Philanthropic Society, to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, in June next.

A Wholesome Act.—We understand that our County Court, last week, fined a retailer named Wm. Spivey, $100 and costs for selling spirits to a slave; and that in default of payment the offender was committed to prison.

County Officers.—On Thursday last, Col. David Gillis was elected County Trustee, vice Jas. Millar, Esq.

We understand that the Court reduced the County Taxes.

Gen. Scott.—A report prevailed in the Northern Cities, a few days ago, that Gen. Scott had been killed, accidentally, by one of his soldiers. It has not been confirmed, and consequently is not believed.

The price of Cotton.—As much interest is felt in the question of the stability of the Cotton market, we insert the following extract of a letter from New York, received in Charleston:—

"NEW YORK, February 28.

"At our present quotations for Cotton, (8½ to 12 cents,) with the current rates of Freight and Exchange, Uplands must be sold in Liverpool at 6d a 8d per lb. (fair to good fair at 7d a 7¾d) barely to cover cost and charges, and the shipments from the South are not going forward, on the average, on better terms than those from this port. The receipts of U. S. Cottons into Great Britain (corresponding with the clearances from this country) during the months of February and March, will not average far from 35,000 bales per week, whilst, in addition to this enormous import, there are at this moment in the ports of this country, 400,000 bales ready to be poured into the European markets, as soon as vessels can be found to carry them. Under these circumstances, it is evidently beyond the power of any combination of banks or individuals, to deprive the English Spinners of their accustomed control over the market, and it can scarcely be doubted, that the conflict will terminate in the utter discomfiture of those who attempt it. Should it be for the interest of the Trade, and it probably will be so, to reduce the prices of Uplands in the course of the Spring and Summer to 4½d a 6½d per lb. they will certainly succeed in doing so, to correspond with which, our present price should not be higher than 6 a 9½ cents per lb."

NEW YORK, March 7.

Cotton—After a long period we are favored with advices sixteen days later from Europe. Cotton had fallen off ¼d. This news, however, has not checked sales, but a reduction of 1 to 1¼c. has been submitted to. Sales since our last quite large, full 3000 bales, ranging from 8½ to 11¾c.

AUGUSTA MARKET, March 8.

Cotton.—Our market for this article since Monday has been completely at a stand; very few sales have been made, and those at quite a reduced rate. We now quote 7 to 10 cents as extremes of the market.

Exchange.—Checks on New York have been sold during the week at 7 pr cent prem; on Philadelphia 5 a 5¼ pr cent prem; on Charleston 4 pr cent, United States Bank notes, 5 pr cent prem; Charleston Bank notes 3½ pr cent; and all difficult to obtain even at those rates.

The sales of Cotton in our market range between our quotations, according to quality, say 7 to 8¾ cents. The market is a good deal unsettled, from the uncertainty of prices abroad, and the anticipation of a fall when the large supply that has gone forward shall be brought into the market. It is expected that the receipts in Liverpool during February and March would reach 150,000 bales. The prices in New York are very low.

Official Irresponsibility.—In a late debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng read a paper which he had procured from the War Department, relative to the State of the Pension Agencies, and which, upon its errors being pointed out, he denounced as grossly inaccurate. Mr. Curtis of N. York, a whig member, in the course of the same debate, stated that he also had applied to the War Department for information on the same subject; and that the Third Auditor, to whom he at first addressed his application, replied "that such statements cannot, conformably to the rules of the office, be prepared and furnished unless called for by a committee of Congress, or the head of the Department." Mr. Curtis enclosed this reply to the Secretary, and asked the information from him; and after *ten days' delay*, was informed by Mr. Poinsett, that the information could only be given on the call of the House itself, or the Senate; and in conclusion bids him "take this method of procuring it." Mr. Poinsett well knows, that by the rules of the House, it is so difficult to get a resolution adopted, where it is the policy of the party to oppose it, that Mr. Curtis stands no chance of getting his information in that way. This is a pretty state of things truly. A member friendly to the powers that be, can get what he pleases; but an opponent is not only refused, but treated with indignity.

In the same debate, much was said on the subject of advances of money to Pension Agents, to which we called the attention of our readers a week or two ago. Mr. Cambreleng stoutly denied the facts; but they were proven by the public documents themselves. And it was shown, that Isaac Hill, late Senator in Congress, now Governor of New Hampshire, and Pension Agent, (holding both offices at this time,) was indulged with the use of $72,319 48; a sum more than sufficient to pay all the pensioners in that State for *a whole year!* It was bad enough to advance the money six months before it was wanted; but Mr. Hill being an especial favorite, is allowed double as much as any other Agent. And all this whilst the Government is notoriously insolvent—driven to the necessity of issuing a depreciated currency, and actually paying interest for its debt.

These and like disclosures will sooner or later open the eyes of the people to the corruption of the Government. Let our Whig friends take care to inform the people of such transactions.

And let them not forget, that it is expressly and emphatically in violation of the law, for any Bank or Pension Agent to *offer* any thing to a public Creditor or Pensioner, except gold and silver, or Bank notes convertible on the spot into gold and silver. And yet, whilst the government, in all its departments—Custom Houses, Land Offices, and even Post Offices—demand, and will receive nothing but gold and silver, or Treasury Notes, it refuses to pay the poor Pensioner a dollar of any thing but paper. The gold and silver is retained to pay the members of Congress, the President and his office holders, whilst the poor pensioner is put off with paper. And this is the government which professes to take care of the poor!

The Veto Power.—The Governor of Louisiana lately vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature relative to the Banks. The circumstance appears to have produced great excitement at New Orleans; and the Senate had again passed the bill by more than the constitutional majority, the vote being 13 to 3. In the House, it was expected to fail. We have not ascertained the provisions of the bill, but find them denounced as agrarian.

The Duel.—The public interest in this occurrence having by no means abated, we copy some further articles in relation to it, and would especially direct the reader's attention to the article from the New York American, from the pen of its accomplished and gentlemanly Editor, Charles King. The circumstances are very strong against Mr. Cilley and his friends.

CONGRESS.—The Sub-Treasury Bill still lingers in the Senate. Nearly every Senator has spoken, we believe; and when the last has made his speech, and Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Rives, have a few more last words, we suppose the question will be taken. During the last week, Mr. Merrick of Md. and Mr. Bayard, have spoken against the bill; Mr. Norvell and Mr. Morris in its favor. A question has been taken which may be regarded as decisive of the passage of the bill through the Senate. It was on the motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Pa. (made in pursuance of instructions,) to postpone the bill to the next session. That motion was rejected, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Ky. Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith, of Inda. Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White.—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala. Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Monton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Ruggs, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Wright, Young.—29.

It will be seen that the Baltimore Chronicle fears that the bill will pass the House also. We still hope otherwise.

P. S. By the Globe of Saturday night, we learn that Mr. Calhoun spoke at large on that morning; and that further debate took place, but by whom is not specified. We presume that Mr. Calhoun's speech was a reply to Mr. Clay, and perhaps a rejoinder followed. This indicates that the debate was near its close in the Senate.

Mr. Morgan, of Va., has offered a resolution, providing for an amendment of the Constitution, to make any person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or send, or accept, or bear a challenge, ineligible to any office, civil, military, legislative, executive, or judicial, under the U. States.

The Neutrality Bill has finally passed both Houses.

Mr. Adams lately presented a memorial to the House, purporting to be signed by thirteen persons at Rocky Mount, Va. asking Congress to *expel* Mr. Adams from the House, for having brought forward so many memorials for Abolition in the District of Columbia. The Memorial was accompanied by a letter, appealing to Mr. A. to present it, as the warm advocate of the sacred right of petition. He did present it, and moved that a select committee be appointed on the subject, with power to send for persons and papers. But Mr. Stewart, of Va., the Representative of the Rocky Mount District, stated that there were no such persons as the signers, at that place; whereupon it was laid on the table.

Mr. Fry of Penn. moved a resolution fixing the 14th of May as the day for closing the present session. Laid on the table.

Mr. Graham of N. C. offered a resolution, providing that in cases of contested election, the Committee to whom it is referred should be drawn from a box from among the names of all the members, as in the British parliament.

On motion of Mr. Stanly,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of cutting a canal for the purpose of connecting the waters of Albemarle sound with the Atlantic Ocean.

On motion of Mr. McKay,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following post roads, viz. from Fairbluff, Porter, or Big Swamp offices, in Columbus, to either Lumberton or Leesville, in Robeson, &c.

A Post Office has been established at "Temperance Hill," Moore County,—M. A. Phillips, Esq., Postmaster.

FROM FLORIDA.

By an officer of the army, just arrived from the interior, says the St. Augustine *Herald* of the 27th ult. we learn the capture of about 400 Indian Warriors, in two bodies, about 16 miles from Fort Bassenger, in a north easterly direction, by General Jessup. It is said the first party were captured by the army, and they acted as guides, which led to the capture of the second. After their capture, they requested permission to go out and bring in their families, which Gen. Jesup refused, but suffered a few only to go for that purpose.

The report came from Tampa, and is confirmed by Express from Fort Mellon, at Picolata. We wait for further particulars.

The Corruption Case.—The Raleigh Register says, "We understand that there is at present, in this city, a gentleman who is prepared to renew the charge of corruption against the Senator from Maine, alluded to in another part of this paper, should he escape from the charge already preferred against him. The person alluded to was recently in Washington, endeavoring to secure a Patent for a new discovery, and overtures, similar to those made to Mr. Jones, were also made to him by Mr. Ruggles."

The Banks in New York are issuing notes under five dollars, in conformity to the recent act of the Legislature, which requires that they should be redeemed in specie whenever demanded by the holders.

A proposition to force the Banks of Virginia to resume specie payments on a day named, has been rejected in the House of Delegates of that State, by a vote of 15 ayes to 111 noes.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 3d Feb'y, 1838.

Mr. Editor:—I am not in the habit of writing pieces for newspapers, but when I take a view in my immediate neighborhood of the baneful use of ardent spirits, the money given for it, professors as well as worldlings prostrated by it, the suffering wives and children in tattered rags, and uneducated, in almost heathenish darkness, and the state of morals likely to be worse, I cannot be silent. This state of things is suffered because our rulers and law-makers are too fond of the intoxicating drink themselves.

Cannot some way be devised among the people, and editors of newspapers friendly to the Temperance cause, to stop the making and vending of ardent spirits in North Carolina at least? Suppose some dozen of influential men in each County in the State, draw up a petition and present it to their neighbors for subscription, or have a meeting in each County, and petition to the next General Assembly to pass a law to the above effect.

If you think the above worth an insertion in your wide circulated paper, you are at liberty to give it place.

TEMPERANCE.

FROM THE EDITOR YESTERDAY.

JUDGE STRANGE'S SPEECH.

We learn that Judge Strange, in his *recent* effort on the floor of the Senate, in favor of the Sub-Treasury scheme, (which, by the way, is represented to have been *Loco Foco* to the entire satisfaction of Benton himself,) took occasion to allude to the state of parties in North Carolina, with a view of showing that neither he or his colleague are acting in opposition to the wishes of their constituents. Among other things, he boasted that his colleague was elected by a majority of thirty votes. This is true, but it was under such circumstances that we rather wonder that the Judge should endeavor to revive the recollection of them. The election was forced on four days after the Legislature met, contrary to all precedent and previous usage, before the Members had time to interchange sentiments, or to settle down on an opposition candidate. It has always been customary in this State, to set apart a certain day for an important election like this, after a week or ten days' notice; but on the occasion alluded to, without a moment's warning, the balloting was brought on, and all appeals to the courtesy of the House for delay were silently voted down. The Whigs, not expecting so unworthy a party manœuvre, were unprepared with a candidate, and most of them threw away their votes on a distinguished gentleman who, up to the very moment of balloting, had not been previously thought of. So much for *this* boasted triumph!

With regard to his own election, the Judge remarked, that though he was only chosen by *one* vote, yet he *knew* there were several *federal* members from *democratic* counties, and not one *democratic* member from a *federal* county. Now, without stopping either to notice the Judge's *ad captandum* party distinctions, or to denounce them as unworthy the high station he fills, we join issue with him on the fact so confidently stated. In the first place, Judge Strange would not have been elected at all, but for the unfortunate illness of Mr. Muse, of Pasquotank, who, being compelled to resign, was (owing to a division in our ranks) succeeded by a Van Burenite from a staunch Whig county; as was manifested not only by the vote for Governor in August, but by the vote for President in November. Here then, to begin, is one Van Burenite from a Whig county, in opposition to the Judge's statement. We cannot, of course, pretend to precise accuracy, but we think we can refresh the Judge's memory in sundry other particulars. The county of Chatham gave a decided Whig majority both for Governor and President, yet Gen. Cotten, a firm Van Burenite, in consequence of his personal popularity, was elected to the Legislature, and voted for Judge Strange. Mr. Simpson, from Guilford, who was also elected owing to the number of Whig candidates in the field, voted likewise for the Judge, although his county is so decidedly Whig, that it gave Mr Shepperd a majority of 1400 votes for Congress. Mr. Baker, the Senator from the Burke District, also voted for the Judge, though representing a Whig constituency. Judge Strange also received the votes of three members from Craven, three from Wayne, three from Johnston, one from Greene, one from Carteret, and two from Pitt—the whole of which counties gave majorities, some of them very heavy, for the Whig candidate for Congress in August last. If the assertion of the Judge was intended as a reply to Mr. Clay's remark, that "if the people were obeyed—if their known wishes were regarded—there would be a majority in the Senate against the Sub-Treasury bill," we think it most unfortunate, and that it had better never been hazarded. Certainly, as we have shown, it is wholly unsustained and untenable.

With regard to the "federal members from democratic counties" alluded to, we are in the dark. We know of but one Whig sent from a Van Buren county, (Mr. Barnett, of Person) and our knowledge of the composition of the Legislature was quite as minute, we presume, as the honorable Senator's.

MARRIED,

In Marion District, (S. C.) on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Arch'd McQueen, JAMES DAVID, Esq., of Bennettsville, to Miss CATHARINE McINNIS, daughter of Malcom McInnis, Esq, of the former place.

DIED,

In Wilmington, 6th inst., LUCY ANNA, daughter of Thomas F Davis, Esq., aged four years.

On the 26th ultimo, at his residence near Salisbury, Somerset county, Maryland, the Right Reverend WILLIAM MURRY STONE, D. D, Bishop of the Prot't Episcopal Church in Maryland.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—March 14.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8¾	Salt,	75 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, P. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5½ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 9.

Turpentine $1 80; Tar 1 25; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 8 00 a 9 00; Flooring do. 10 00; Scantling 8 00 a 9 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed 35 00 a 40 00; barrel, none; R. O. rough 13 00 a 15 00; do. Staves 18 00 a 20 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 88 a $1; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice $3 62 a 3 87.

THE Fayetteville Presbytery will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, commencing on the 29th inst. at 12 o'clock, (M.) It is hoped there will be a full attendance, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

SIMEON COLTON, Stated Clerk.

March 13, 1838. 84tf

50 sacks *Blown* SALT,
60 bushels *Northern* POTATOES,
25 bags prime Cuba, } COFFEE,
25 do do Rio, }
50 casks unslacked Stone LIME.
ON CONSIGNMENT,
30 hhds prime Molasses, (*new crop,*)
12 casks Rice, For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.

March 12, 1838. 84 4w

MULES WANTED.

A PAIR of MULES wanted, of good qualities and size. Apply to
H B. BEATTY.

Fayetteville, March 12. 84tf.

$100 Reward.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Wm. W. Blackman a certain negro man named JACOB, who ranaway from him in March last, in the County of Sampson, North Carolina: Fifty Dollars will be given for the detection and confinement of said boy Jacob in Jail so that I get him. He is well known in the upper part of Sampson County, where I suppose he is lurking. I therefore deem description unnecessary.

In addition to the above reward, Fifty Dollars will be given for sufficient *proof to convict* any person or persons of harbouring and keeping said boy out of my employ, so that the law may have its intended course on such persons if any.

JOSIAH BLACKMAN.

Chambers County, Ala., Jan. 30, 1838. 84 3t

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

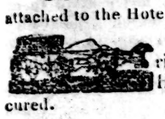
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes Wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 196.

New Goods.

JOHN HUNT

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15. 1836 151f

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78 f

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E J Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition, although it has been published but two months.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74 f.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used light bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of similax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street

June 1, 1837. 44tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836 71f

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj Gideon Seawell

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

Nov 25, 1837 69tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7. 1837

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company,* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards; which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received

THOMAS S METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan.*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M Robertson.*

WILLIAM T GOULD, Secretary.

Agents.

New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Baltimore, John G Proud & Co
Fayetteville, N C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S C., John C. Holcombe.
Hamburgh, S. C., George Parrott.
Savannah, Padelford, Fay & Co.
Darien, P. R. Yonge & Sons
Milledgeville, Iverson L. Harris.
Macon, Charles Day.
Columbus, Arthur B Davis.
Wetumpka, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Montgomery, do, Stickney & Wilson.
Irwinton, do, Field & Morgan.
Mobile, do, Fielding Bradford.
Tallahassee, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
Apalachicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.

December 1. 1837. 78tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article)
16 Hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan 2. THOS. SANDFORD & CO

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq. dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds of Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9. 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE.

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838 80 f

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

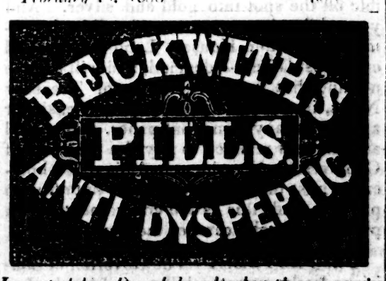
C J. ORRELL.

—*Also*—

A Good Work HORSE.

Call at my Lot and see them.

February 13. 1838 C. J. O 80tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office

ANSON HOTEL, WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of The Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞ **The Cheraw and Salisbury** Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
1000 lbs Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvil and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemma Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

STOVES And STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Franklin STOVES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very general assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

WARE,

On hand, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

February 6, 1838. 79-2m.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80 f.

SELLING OFF *AT PRIME COST.*

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73 3m. WM. S LATTA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3. 1838 74 tf

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Thomas Rice, of Union District, South Carolina Said negro is about six feet high, stout and active, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

N. B. This negro has since stated that he belongs to Thomas McGee, of Person County, N. C.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec 19. 1837. 72tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

Bulwer's Leila, &c.

JUST received, Bulwer's last Novel, Leila; or Calan, a new supply of the Young Lady's Friend; Penny Magazine for 1836; History of the late War; New Piano Music; large and superior Drawing Paper; and a variety of School Books.

E. J. HALE.

February 14.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C Nov 21, 1837

Dear Sir—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results

JAS W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here

J C BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass Jan. 1, 1838

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivaled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having establ... in Wilmington for the purpose of ... the above business, respectfully tend... vices to the public. Goods consigned to ... forwarded with the utmost dispatch and ... ry particularity observed.—Particular ... oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, ... Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of ... flatters himself that a knowledge of the ... bined with unremitting attention, will ... a share of public patronage.

WM. O JE...

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & ... Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, ... Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fay...

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls Prime N O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD

December 26

Dwelling House to Let.

A CONVENIENT and pleasant Dwelling, on Gillespie street, ... possession given on the 1st of Octo...

July 26, 1837. C. P. M...

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 20 ... copal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

January 8. 1838

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Disowned; The Token for 1838, the ... Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Adventures of Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches of Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John ... Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of ... maine; The Wife at Home; Young Lady's Friend; Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; The American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

December 12 1837. E. J. ...

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of ... thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of ... & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, and it is essential that the accounts be settled without delay.

DANIEL ...

Fayetteville, January 27.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS,

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, each envelope containing directions for use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by ... Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be ... one year. Possession given on the 1st ... next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ... ders in this country, having made ... ments with the Subscriber to receive ... all orders for their Bells of any size, ... which they will warrant of the very best ... quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor ... of superior finish and tones. Orders ... information given by

JAMES ...

N B. They will warrant their Bells ... any fail to give satisfaction, they may ... ed for another. Also Old Bells re...

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for ... the above Mill Stones in this State, ... Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers of ... would here inform those wanting the ... they can be furnished by sending their ... me at this place. We *warrant* the ... *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new ... stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings,

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable ... lar Medicine. Just received by

E. J. ...

December 6. 1836.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of ... berland County, as a runaway negro man ... on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl ... cy, who is supposed to belong to Sherwood Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, ...

Fayetteville, Jan. 15. 1838.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the ... are requested to settle the same with ... tus W Steel, at an early day, or the claims ... placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B RHODES,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, ... and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES ... rious kinds, and best quality.

E. J. ...

October 10. 1837.

Children's Toy Books.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. ...